

Fatal occupational injuries by employee status, sex, age, race, event or exposure, occupation, and industry, 2003

Michigan

Characteristics	Fatalities
Total	152
Employee status	
Wage and salary ¹	115
Self-employed ²	37
Sex	
Men	141
Women	11
Age	
Under 16 years	—
16-17 years	—
18-19 years	3
20-24 years	13
25-34 years	19
35-44 years	41
45-54 years	29
55-64 years	27
65 years and older	19
Race or ethnic origin³	
White	134
Black	7
Hispanic	4
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	—
Asian	4
Pacific Islander	—
Multiple races	—
Event or exposure⁴	
Contact with objects & equipment	30
Struck by object	19
Struck by falling object	15
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	4
Falls	17
Fall to lower level	13
Fall from ladder	—
Fall from roof	3
Fall from scaffold	—
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	21
Contact with electric current	10
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	6
Oxygen deficiency (including drowning)	4
Transportation incident	58
Highway transportation incident	27
Collision between vehicles	16
Noncollision highway incident	3
Nonhighway transportation incident, except rail, air, water	19
Overturned, nonhighway	12
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	9
Aircraft incidents	—
Fires and explosions	3
Assaults and violent acts	22
Homicides	14
Shooting	12
Other homicides	—
Self-inflicted injuries	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Fatal occupational injuries by employee status, sex, age, race, event or exposure, occupation, and industry, 2003 — Continued

Michigan

Characteristics	Fatalities
Occupation⁵	
Management Occupations	34
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	—
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	—
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	—
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	—
Community and Social Services Occupations	—
Legal Occupations	—
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	—
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	—
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	—
Healthcare Support Occupations	—
Protective Service Occupations	3
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	—
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	5
Personal Care and Service Occupations	—
Sales and Related Occupations	9
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	3
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	3
Construction and Extraction Occupations	30
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	7
Production Occupations	16
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	31
Military Specific Occupations	—
Industry⁶	
Private industry	140
Goods producing	78
Natural resources and mining	34
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	31
Mining ⁷	3
Construction	30
Manufacturing	14
Service producing	62
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33
Wholesale trade	3
Retail trade	16
Transportation and warehousing	14
Utilities	—
Information	—
Financial activities	—
Finance and insurance	—
Real estate and rental and leasing	—
Professional and business services	6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	—
Management of companies and enterprises	—
Administration and support and waste management and remediation services	4
Education and health services	3
Educational services	—
Health care and social assistance	3
Leisure and hospitality	12
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	8
Accommodation and food services	4
Other services	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Fatal occupational injuries by employee status, sex, age, race, event or exposure, occupation, and industry, 2003 — Continued

Michigan

Characteristics	Fatalities
Industry⁶ - continued	
Government ⁸	12
Federal government	—
State government	3
Local government	9

¹ May include volunteers.

² Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

³ The race categories shown exclude Hispanic workers.

⁴ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

⁵ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

⁶ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

⁷ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁸ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for 2003 are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries